DUBLIN, Oct. 25, 1870.

Nothing Definite Yet as to the Lieutenant Governor and Other State Officers.

A VERY MIXED ELECTION.

The vexatious problem of the result of the election still remains unsolved, and even Governor-elect Cornell knows not who will form his staff of State officers. The returns are more meagre than ever, an ominous silence prevailing in many counties hich are strongly republican. Very contradictory reports come from all quarters, each party claiming the election of its own State ticket. The widest and wildest discrepancies prevail as far as party estimates are concerned, and political imagination runs riot in figures. There is nothing as yet to alter the impression that, excepting the Governor, the entire democratic State ticket is ted, although Wadsworth, the republican candidate for Comptroller, was considerably ahead of his ticket in some counties. Carr, the republican ominee for Secretary of State, leads the others in Washington county and shows remarkable strength in other districts. There is no doubt of the defeat of Soule and the election of Horatio Seymour, Jr., as State Engineer. Even the most sanguine republican authorities concede this. The returns for Treasurer and Attorney General differ so slightly from those for Lieutenant Governor that Messrs. Mackin and Schoonmaker may be regarded in the same light as Mr. Potter in their chances for success. Fresh returns show an increase of the Kelly vote throughout the State, and it may now be estimated at over 66,000. The majorities for Cornell are also increasing and will place him more than 70,000 votes ahead of his democratic competitor. It is not unlikely that the official count will be required to determine the election of the greater number of the

> MORE NEWSPAPER ESTIMATES. ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1879.

The Argus (democratic) estimates Cornell's plurality at 37,332, Potter's plurality at 4,866, and claims the remainder of the State officers by less majorities than that of Potter.

The Express (republican) estimates Cornell's apparent majority at 43,633 and Hoskins' apparent majority at 249.

A STRANGE STORY FROM ALBANY. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7. 1879.

The Evening Journal has additional returns on the State ticket, and figures the majority for Potter (democrat), for Lieutenant Governor, at 342. It says the returns generally indicate that Carr, for Secre-tary of State; Wadsworth, for Comptroller; Wendell, for Treasurer, and Ward, for Attorney General—all republicans—are considerably ahead and probably elected by from 2,000 to 5,000 majority.

NUMEROUS DISPUTES OVER THE RECENT ELEC-TION-CONTESTS IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS TO

BE ADJUSTED BY THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

It is very likely that an official investigation will be made regarding the many charges that are being freely circulated in reference to alleged illegal "manipulation" of the election returns. Allegations of fraud in this respect have been floating about in the political world since Wednesday last, and in several instances the persons making the charges were totally disinterested citizens, who appeared to be unbiassed either one way or the other. dany of the inspectors were, it is said, Intoxicated during election day, and the delay in receiving the returns from several incts in the city is by some persons explained by their being unable to take part in the count of the votes. When the Board of County Canvassers meet on Tuesday next a variety of matters will be brought to the attention of its members by the thus far defeated candidates. There will, it is said, be a context made by Mr. Thomas J. Creamer against Foremand Eddmann, in the Seventh Senatorial district. Mr. Creamer was the united democratic nominee for Senator in that district, while Mr. Eldmann is a republican. The official returns, it is claimed by Mr. Eddmann, give him a majority of about three hundred votes. Mr. Creamer's adherents assert that he is entitled to the Senatorial chair, and that he will contest the matter before the County Canvassers. In the Third Assembly district there will, no doubt, be a hot contest between McIntyre (Tammany) and Gibbs (anti-Tammany). Both gentlemen were candidates for Assembly, and both claim to be elected. It is asserted on the part of each of them that the grossest frauds were perpetrated in the recent election. Affidavits will, according to present indications, be presented to the proper authorities in a few days.

CAVARGH-GOODWIN.

In the Second Aldermane district both Cavanagh and Goodwin are claimants for a seat in the Common Council. The returns at first received indicated that the sitting member, Mr. Cavanagh, was elected, but later details, it is claimed, have shown that Bernard Goodwin has a very small majority over his rival. Mr. Cavanagh will, however, place his side of

but later details, it is claimed, have shown that Bornard Goodwin has a very small majority over his rival. Mr. Cavanagh will, however, place his side of the case before the Board of County Canvassers, and submit affidavits showing alleged irregularities in the manner in which the election was conducted in the Second district. It is said that a large number or Aiderman Cavanagh's supporters were prevented from voting by reason of the closing of the polis in several election districts previous to tour P. M. But for this, it is claimed on the part of Mr. Cavanagh, that gentleman would have been re-elected by a large majority.

Soveral election districts previous to four P. M. But for this, it is claimed on the part of Mr. Cavanagh, that gentleman would have been re-elected by a large majority.

In regard to the charges made about there having been a francaulent count of the votes in many districts a preminent anti-Tammany leader said to a Hkmald reporter last evening that he believed there were many instances in which an illegal canvass of the votes had been made. "Why," said the gentleman referred to, "it is my belief that if the inside history of the late election were made known it would astonish people. I went through all the lower sections of the city, and I am free to say that even some of the watchers employed by candidates of our own party were very careless and stupid. They allowed the Tammany men and the republicans to act just as they had a mind to. Some of the inspectors in making their returns at Police Headquarters carried their lists in their pockets and obtained envelopes from the clerks. Of course this procedure was illegal. Then, again I saw some hand in their returns in envelopes that had been scaled up and broken open again. The law makes very strict provision for making out and certifying to the correctness of the returns. In the first place, the list must be enclosed in a heavy cavelops to be obtained at Headquarters. Across the scalable side of this envelope must be written it names of the inspectors and poll clerks who well excalable side of this envelope must be written the names of the inspectors and poll clerks who well excalable side of this envelope must be written the names of the inspectors and poll clerks who well excalable side of this envelope in the beginning to unseal the owner of excelses in make by unsuccessful candidates on the scole of the irregularity of the returns brought in two many classic make by unsuccessful candidates on the scole of the irregularity of the returns brought in two of the elies of the thirty of the returns of the left of the count was of the present of the care of the pre

of the 'irregularity of the returns brought in ly some of the inspectors."

The Tammany men are very chary of expressing their belief that fraud was perpetrated at the lite election. With the exception of some of the defeated candidates no one can be found in that organization to insinuate that any illegal means were resorted to secure the election of any of the nominees of the different parties. The republicans are almost unaffigurent parties. The republicans are almost unaffigurent parties. The republicans are almost unaffigurent parties. The election was conducted in a most eminently proper manner and that no figure of fraud can be shown on the part of anybody belonging to their party.

The Board of Alderman will meet as a Board of County Canvassers on Tuesday next, to make the official count. Among the cases to be then consistered are those of the Seventh and Eighth Senatorial districts. According to the latest returns from the Eighth district the vote was as follows:—

Eighth district the vote was a	Strehan,	Browning
Assembly District.	Rep.	T. and A.
Fifth	. 189	30
Seventh	4.046	3,03
Ninth		3,47
Eleventh	. 697	07
Thirteenth		2,91
Fifteenth	. 500	91
	-	
Totals	.11.345	11,3

Strahan's majority, 26,

These are the amenaed figures, the previous reports giving Browning a majority of 76. The change is due to an alleged error of 100 votes in the Thirty-third Election district of the Seventh Assembly district. In this district 20 votes were reported for the republican candidate, while he claims that he received 126. Mr. Strahan says the inspectors made the mistake and have corrected it. It is a question whether the Board of Canvassers will allow the inspectors to change the Egures after having certified to them. Mr. Browning insists upon his election.

In the Seventh Senstorial district also, as was reported in the Hexal Dyesterday, there is to be a contest before the Board of Canvassers. Mr. Creamer's friends claim that he was elected by a majority of 640, whereas his opponent, Ferdinand Edman, is reported elected by 275.

The vote for Aldermen-at-Large, according to the latest reports, was as follows:

Keenan 51,659 Marshall 46,680 Saucr 48,225 Snyder 46,112 Haughton 48,092 Guntzer 45,639 Wade 47,803 Horton 45,406 Ellison 47,631 Burns 44,837 Slevin 46,818 Butenschon 43,958 Those figures elect three Tammany, two anti-

ACTION OF IRVING HALL DEMOCRATS. meeting of the leaders of the anti-Tammany organization was held tast night in Irving Hall. In ence of Sheriff-elect Peter Bowe, ex-Senator John Fox was chosen chairman. After the transaction of some unimportant routine business a num ber of persons, who were candidates for various offices at the recent election, but who are apparently lefeated by the official returns, made speeches in which charges of a fraudulent count in many dis-

which charges of a fraudulent count in many dis-tricts were made. Upon motion a committee of seven was appointed to investigate the truth of those charges. It was also resolved to empower a committee of five to carry the cases of contestants before the county canvassers to the courts. Mr. Ed-ward J. Cramer was subsequently appointed chair-man of this committee. A committee of twenty-four was then named, the duty of which is to re-organize the opposition to Tammany Hallin this city.

THE BROOKLYN CANVASS. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet or Tuesday next, for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast for Mayor, Aldermen, Supervisors and Justices of the Peace. There will also be a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on the same day, at which the State ticket, which includes the Governor and other State officers, also the Commissioners of Charities, Supervisor-at-Large, County Treasurer, County Clerk, Register, Senators and Assemblymen, will be canvassed.

RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

The correct count of the returns from a number of the districts in some of the towns in Richmond county, where a great amount of "scratching" was publican candidate for County Treasurer, by 17 majority over James R. Robinson, the regular demmajority over sames it, isolmson, the regular demines at first supposed to be elected by 127 majority. This defeats the entire democratic county ticket, with the exception of Charles K. Taylor, who is elected Justice of the Sessions by a small majority. It is the first time in many years that the republicans of Richmond county have succeeded in electing their local ticket.

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN. With the returns received at the office of the West chester County Clerk yesterday Waldo Hutchins is elected to Congress from the Twelfth Congressional district, comprising Westchester county and the district, comprising westenester county and the Twenty-fourth Assembly district of this city, by 1,000 majority. It had been reported that the Twenty-third ward had cast upward of one thousand votes against him.

Frank G. Schirmer, the democratic candidate for Coroner, is 200 votes ahead of Henry S. Myers, his republican competitor. Mr. Courter's majority for Sheriff thus far is 1,714, with several districts to hear from

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COM-MITTEE-A STRUGGLE FOR THE CHAIRMAN-SHIP-WHERE WILL THE NEXT CONVENTION BE HELD? PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1879.

A meeting of the Republican National Committee has been called for December 17, at the Arlington Hotel, in the City of Washington. It is signed by Governor-elect Cornell, of New York, and Mr. Thomas M. Keogh, chairman of the Republican Committee of North Carolina. Owing to the death recently of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, the com mittee is without a chairman and singula to say it is also without a Secretary, Mr. R. C. McCormick, who held that position, having resigned the place when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Hayes. The object of the meeting, the call recites, is to take action in regard to the death of the late chairman and to select a place for the holding or the next Republican National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

It will also become the duty of the committee to elect a chairman and secretary and, as their posi tions are of considerable prominence in the party it is not improbable that there will be some nice wirepulling in the committee to obtain control of them. When Mr. Chandler was chosen it is known that ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, who was a member of the Cabinet at the time, endeavored to secure the prize. Minister Noyes was also a candidate, and was unsuccessfully pressed by President Hayes. Mr. Cornell, it is understood, is now a candidate, and, of course, will have the support of Senator Conkling. Mr. R. C. McCormick is also in the field. Mr. Keogh, it is said, is anxious to get the Secretaryship, and, being a Southern man, it is not improbable that he will be successful. The national convention will, it is believed, be held in

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1879. prohibition, is 58,675. The greenback and prohibition votes

tremely light. In 1878 Hoyt, rep., had a plurality of 22,353 over Dill, dem., Mason, greenback, receiving at the same time \$1,758 votes.

The following is a summary of the official count of the vote in this city last Tuesday for State Treas-

	urer:-
	Samuel Butler, rep
	Daniel O. Barr, dem 44,335
	Peter Sutton, greenback 299
	William L. Richardson, prohibition 104
	Butler's piurality 29,841
	Butler's majority 29,438
9	The aggregate vote118,914
1	The official majorities for Sheriff, Register of Wills
1	and City Treasurer, to which offices republicans were
j	elected, range from 27,140 to 28,987.
н	

A STILL HUNT FOR OFFICE.

SHREWD TACTICS OF A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN TO OUST AN INELIGIBLE REPUBLICAN OFFI-CIAL-BAD RESULT OF HOLDING OFFICE CON-TRARY TO LAW-ALARM AMONG REPUBLICANS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7, 1879. One of the most remarkable occurrences in the political history of this State came to light to-day in this county. At the election in November, 1878, George Alexander, the republican candidate for County Comptroller, was elected by 7,500 majority over his democratic opponent, Joseph H. Erwin. The act creating the office of County Comptroller rendered ineligible for the position all persons who had held a position of trust and emolument under the county for two years preceding his election. the time of his election Mr. Alexander was clerk of the County Commissioners, and drew a salary from the county. Attorney Genopinion that Mr. Alexander was ineligible for the Comptrollership, but in spite of this Alexander was sworn in. Mr. Erwin contested the matter in the courts, but the decision was against him, the courts holding that the court had power to act in cases of filegal election where improper practices were charged, but it has no power over the eligibility of candidates. At the same time the Court said Mr. Alexander was ineligible and suggested that a remedy would be for Mr. Erwin to apply for a quo warranto. Mr. Erwin did apply for a quo warranto, but the Attorney General never responded, and there the matter dropped. opinion that Mr. Alexander was ineligible for the

ranto. Mr. Erwin did apply for a quo warranto, but the Attorney General never responded, and there the matter dropped.

THE STILL HUNT.

When the returns of last Tuesday's election came in it was found that a number of ballots had been cast bearing the words, "For County Comptroller, John S. Miller, of Allegheny," upon them. At first these ballots were not noticed, but when the official count was concluded to-day it was seen that Miller had 198 votes, and on investigation it turned out that Miller was on a "still hunt" siter the County Comptrollership. Miller is a democratic politician, and was thoroughly posted as to the status of the Comptrollership muddle. A prominent republican officials, suggested to some of Miller's friends three or four days before the election that Miller should run. On Saturday night Miller had 5,000 stickers printed, and with the sid of a democratic Connollman and County Commissioner he spread them over the county. They were put into the hands of trusty men in the various election districts with instructions to use only a few of them late in the day and to keep the matter secret from the republicans. The republican managers knew nothing about this move until late last night, when to their conseternation they found that this shrewd little game had been played on them.

In an interview with Mr. Miller to-day he stated to me that the Court would be compelled to give him a certificate that he had received the highest number of votes for Comptroller at this regular plection, and that then he would carry the case into bourt, where he would press it sharply, backed by plenty of money. The republicans are alarmed that the matter, but say that the endeavor to oust lexander will be fought in the courts, as long as ossible. Some republican lawyers confess that yen though the term of office of Alexander should

almost run out before Miller gets in, Alexander will be liable for the salary he has drawn. The place is worth \$4,000 or \$5,000 per year. GENERAL HOOKER'S OBSEQUIES.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A SMALL MAJORITY FOR THE READJUSTERS IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE-THE REPUBLICANS HOLDING THE BALANCE OF POWER-THE NEGRO VOTE-AN ALLIANCE AN-TICIPATED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7, 1879. The result of the election still remains undecided, though no doubt is entertained that the readjusters have carried both branches of the general Assembly by a small majority. It will require not only official returns, but a careful scrutiny of the position of each member on the debt question before the actual members of each party can be announced. ATTITUDE OF REPUBLICANS ELECTED.

Of the 140 members of both houses elected probably twenty-three are republican, many of whom, it is claimed, have not clearly defined their views as to is claimed, have not clearly defined their views as to sustaining the McCulloch settlement of the debt, or whether they are in favor of a further adjustment of it. Several of the colored members are said to have been returned on account of their personal popularity without any pleage or promise about the debt being exacted by their constituents. This uncertainty as to the debt bias of some of the republicans, together with the absence of returns from several remote counties, encourages the hope among the debt payers here that the result may not be as bad as at first indicated.

the payers here that the result may not be as bad as at first indicated.

A careful review of the situation discloses the fact that the apparent success of the readjustors is owing, beyond a doubt, to the negro vote, by which that faction of the democratic party was reinforced. The vote polled in the State was light, but a majority of the votes was cast for the debt payers' candidates and a minority of the white vote for the readjustors, while the negroes, in several instances, elected pronounced republican debt payers, and in numerous others helped to elect conservative debt payers. Still, the painful announcement has to be made that the great bulk of the negro vote was polled for the readjusters, and this is the vote that insured their success so far. The efforts of the republican leaders, including the President, Commissioner Raum and Fred Douglas, signally failed to secure even a respectable minority of the negro vote for the debt payers. Between the two factions, however, the negroes in several counties ran in republicans, which gives that party the balance of power in the General Assembly, where it will have an opportunity to redeem itself.

An ALLIANCE PROBABLE.

licans, which gives that party the balance of power in the General Assembly, where it will have an opportunity to redeem itself.

An ALLIANCE PROBABLE.

An alliance of the republican members with the debt payers in the Legislature, foreshadowed in these despatches, is more than likety to take place, and it' may possibly result in the formation of a new party in Virginia with such liberal principles as will secure to the negroes their rights on juries, in the schools and at the polls. Some such result as this must grow out of the uncertainty of the present outlook and the contest for the United States Senatorship to succeed Mr. Withers will develop the situation as to the debt and all other questions. Neither the debt payers nor the readjusters, as it seems now, can elect the Senator without the aid of the republicans. It is supposed General Mahone, leader of the readjusters, will be the candidate of that faction. The candidate of the debt payers is uncertain, and may be a compromise man to suit the republicans.

MODERN ELECTION TACTICS.

HOW A DEMOCRAT WAS COUNTED OUT AND A REPUBLICAN COUNTED IN-ACTION OF THE MERCER COUNTY (N. J.) BOARD OF CANVASS-EBS-A CONTEST TO FOLLOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

There is much excitement here to-day over the ction of the Mercer County Board of Canvassers, who, when canvassing the returns of the late elec-tion, threw out the vote of the Northern precinct of Hopewell township, thereby electing to the House of Assembly Mayor Robinson, of Princeton, republican, instead of Bayard Stockton, democrat, who was at first declared elected.

FACTS IN THE CASE. The facts are that the poll list contained 312 The facts are that the poll list contained 312 names; that the township election officers recorded 237 for Stockton and 99 for Robinson, thus showing an excess of 24 over the actual number of voters. Mercer Beasley, Jr., appeared for Stockton, and insisted that the election officers should be called upon to explain the discrepancy, but William L. Dayton said that that would be going behind the returns, a proceeding which the Board of Canvassors had no legal right to take, and advised the throwing out of the township. The Board acquiesced with this advice, and thereupon declared Robinson elected by 125 majority.

A CONTEST TO FOLLOW.

vice, and thereupon declared koolinson elected by 125 majority.

A CONTEST TO FOLLOW.

Mr. Stockton intends to contest the seat before the House of Assembly. Some republicans are willing to have a recount and abide by the consequence, but extreme men of the party oppose it. The democrats are very indignant, and their organ to-morrow will yent its wrath. It is also claimed that Pearce (democrat) was elected in the Hightstown district instead of Beckman, because the counting of an alleged double ballot for the latter was illegal, and that two ballots of that description cast for Fearce were thrown out. Beckman's majority is put down at two. Another contest in this case is threatened.

ELECTION OFFICERS ARRESTED.

T. J. McDonald was the regular democratic nom ince for Assemblyman from the Second district in Jersey City. At half-past nine o'clock, on the night of the election, he alleges, he visited the polling place in the Sixth precinct of that district, found the doors and windows closed and no one there except John Lynch, judge; John Conway, inspector; Patrick Gilligan, clerk, and Thomas McDermot, a policeman. Assemblyman McDonald says he demanded admittance, but was refused. He thereupon, according to his story, broke in the door and found that, although the officers of election had been there for a space of two and a half hours, only twenty-three ballots had been counted. At the suggestion of Judge Lynch, as he further avers, he was foreibly ejected from the room by the policemen. Yesterday McDonald had all the officers arrested and placed under bonds to answer the charge of assault and battery. He says he will also prefer charges before the Grand Jury of stuffing the ballot box. Mr. McDonald claims that he is elected over his opponent, Patrick Shearan, who received a plurality of 240 votes. the election, he alleges, he visited the polling place

IRVING IN STATE PRISON.

THE DARING BURGLAR SENTENCED AFTER AN-OTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1879. John Irving and James Logue, indicted for the robbery of Portuondo's store, were brought before Judge Ludlow in the Court of Quarter Sessions this forenoon for trial. The trial was very brief, for after statements from the officers making the arrest and the proprietor of the shop robbed, the men pleaded guilty, were found guilty and sentenced to solitary confinement in the Penitentiary for three years and nine months each.

HOPES OF ESCAPE.

That Irving has desperate confederates in this city is made evident from the startling discovery that was made in the cellar of the Court House while his case was waiting to be called. In close proximity to the dock in the court room in which prisoners are confined during the progress of the trials is a narrow stairway, leading to a closet in the cellar of the building for the use of prisoners. This apartment is made as secure as possible, enclosed with solid mason work, except where two small iron gratings afford ventilation. Shortly after the arrival of the van and the conducting of the prisoners to the dock this morning Irving called Court Officer Pugh and requested permission to visit the closet. The officer complied, allowing Irving, as is the custom, to descend the stairway alone. He reappeared in a few minutes, and was piaced in the oock again. About half-past ton o'clock Irving again called Officer Pugh to him and made a request similar to the one made a half hour previous. The officer, aithough having his suspicions arcused that all was not right, again complied, but accompanied irving to the apartment. On reaching the landing of the stairway, Mr. Pugh observed that the gas was rather dim, but on attempting to turn it up found that the burner had been tampered with. A glance toward one of the iron gratings disclosed-the fact that the brickwork had been dug away for nearly two feet, extending the opening se that a man could easily climb through into the cellar beyond. The hole was piled full of loose brick. Mr. Pugh took in the situation, grasped Irving, and calling another officer who was at the head of the stairs, conducted the prisoner back to the dock. He then informed Judgo Ludlow of the facts.

A FREEDO CUTSIDE.

An examination of the work by your correspondent revealed that 4t had been done by an outside friend, who had secreted himself in the outer cellar the previous evening and remained there clearing an avenue of escape for Irving during the night. A close carriage stood opposite the Court Ho That Irving has desperate confederates in this city

THE REMAINS LYING IN STATE-IMPOSING FUNERAL SERVICES-ELOQUENT ADDRESS OVER THE DEAD HERO'S REMAINS—THE PROCESSION AND BURIAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1879. All last night and until ten o'clock to-day the re nains of General Hooker lay in state at the Second Presbyterian Church. Two men of a guard from the Thirteenth United States infantry, under Lieutenant William L. Buck, relieved every hour, stood at the head and foot of the corpse through the long the head to the altar. It was covered with large stars and stripes and a simple bouquet rested over the dead soldier's face. To the left was placed a box containing General Hooker's sword belt and chapeau, eross which lay his sheathed sword. To the right, on the platform, stood the floral pillow which acc panied the remains from New York, with the

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS. We will meet over the divide.

The platform and the surrounding space were tastefully decorated with United States flags and evergreen plants. At an early hour visitors began to arrive to view the remains, but the casket was not opened. As the hour fixed for the funeral approsched the church filed up until the crowd overowed and blocked the adjoining streets. All the flags on the public buildings and hotels were at half mast, and the church and slarm bells tolled during the progress of the procession.

THE SERVICES-CHAPLAIN EARNSHAW'S ADDRESS. General Augur and staff, General Thomas H. Young, John H. Treadwell, G. R. Hanford, (nephew of General Hooker), John Hooker (a cousin), P. L. Lamb (his secretary) and William A. Groesbock occupied pews near the corpse. At half-past one the funeral ceremony began with a solemn organ voluntary. The Rev. Dr. T. H. Skinner, pastor of the church, read the funeral service and made a short prayer. Chaplain Earnshaw, of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton,

Chaplain Earnshaw, of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, delivered the address. He said:—

Three hundred thousand brave men laid down their lives before the rebellion was put down; the others returned to their homes, and since their return one after another have ceased to live. When any of our heroes die every heart is touched. The great leaders one after another have ceased to live in our midst. The hero of Noshville, General Thomas, is dead; the leader of Gettysburg, General Meade, has gone, and to-day we are assembled to pay the last rites to the heroic General Joseph Hooker. There is an inspiration in the name of Hooker. I first looked ou Hooker in the midst of the battle of the 5th of May, 1861, and I remember with a thrill the words with which he inspired his men to the last victorious charge. I remember him since the war. He was a pairiot. He was for his country first, last and always. In battle he had a charmed life. He stood untouched amid the missiles of treason, but now he lies low before us. He is not dead; his name will always live in the history of his country. On the day of his death I received a letter from him. It was about the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas at Washington on the 20th inst. "I'll meet you there," he said. We will be there, but he will not.

A STATUE TO HOOKER.

will not.

A STATUE TO HOOKER.

I sak for a statue for General Hooker. I have a picture of it in my mind now. It must be on a white charger on the top of Lookout Hill. Some may say that location will give rise to sectional feeling, but I know that the men who met Hooker in a fair and square fight will not object, and when all in this nation shall learn that to defend the country was righteousness I want it to stand there in the white clouds of a peaceful summer sky after the atorms have passed.

Turning to the casket, he continued:-"Farewell! farewell! General Joseph Hooker," responds in many a sad heart to-day. Thy spirit inspired us when our country was in danger. The inspiration of thy character led them to scale the sides of Lookout Hill. Farewell! hero, soldier, citizen. Thou art dead, but thy name shall live tor-

Rev. Thomas Lee, of the Cincinnati Bethel, made corpse was then borne from the Church on the

a prief prayer and pronounced the benediction. The corpse was then borne from the Church on the shoulders of eight soldiers of the Thirteenth infantry, and was followed by the mourners and pall-bearers, the audience standing in respectful silence.

While the services were being held in the church the procession formed outside on the north side of Eighth street, the right resting on Elm street, the various civil and military organizations falling in as given yesterday, under orders of the Grand Marshal, General Dickinson. The casket was placed on a gun carriage, and the procession took the line of march through the principal streets to the city limits, corner of Freeman street and Lincoin Park. Here the procession halted and opened ranks, and the carriages and castafaique, accompanied by the military escort, proceeded to Spring Grove Cometery. Thousands of citizens lined the route of the procession as it wound slowly through the city to the tolling of bells and the solenn dirges of the military bands. The cometery was not reached until twenty minutes past five. The Rev. Thomas Lee read the burial service. No salute was fired over the grave. As the Groesbeck vault was found inaccessible to the casket it was placed in the Burnett vault, where it will remain until the Hooker vault is prepared, arrangements for which have been already made in the same cemetery.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

FIGHT BETWEEN MAJOR MORROW AND VICTORIA ON MEXICAN SOIL -DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS-SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7, 1879.

The following has been received from Tucson,

The following has been received from Tucson, Arizona:—

A special despatch from Fort Grant to the Tucson Daily Star says despatches from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, announce the return there of the Arizona troops and scouts. They had a fight by moonlight with Chief Victoria's band of Apaches. In Mexico, sixty miles below the boundary line. One hundred and eighty warriors were engaged in the fight, and they were defeated and driven from the field. Private Cochlerio, of Company A, Sixth cavairy, of Fort Grant, Arizona, and an Indian scout of Fort Grant, Arizona, and an Indian scout of Lieutenant Gatewood's company, of Fort Apache, were killed and another Indian scout wounded. Major Morrow commanded the troops in the light. The Arizona troops are en route to their posts, the hostile Indians having all been driven out of New Mexico. General Carr, in charge of all the scouting parties and troops in the field in Southern Arizona, will return at once with his troops along the border to guard the Territory against the hostiles now in Mexico.

PRIENDLY CORRESPONDENCE. The following correspondence took place between General Wilcox and the Mexican Consul at Tucson:—

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, Nov. 6, 1879.
TO THE MEXICAN CONSUL AT TUCSON:—
Our troops are reported returned to Fort Bayard, having left Victoria in Mexico. Any efforts of the Mexican government to arrest the hostiles will be regarded as a friendly act.

O. B. WILCOX, Brevet Major General.

General O. B. WILCOX, Brove Major General,

General O. B. WILCOX, Whipple Barracks:—
Your despatch received and the contents immediately forwarded to the Mexican authorities, that
they may proceed against the hostiles, as required
by the very good friendship existing between our
two republics.

FRANCIS L. PRIETO,
Mexican Consul.

DISSATISFIED ABORIGINES.

DELEGATION OF SACS AND FOXES ANXIOUS TO GO TO INDIAN TERRITORY-THEIR RE-QUEST DENIED.

Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Hayt to-day gave audience to a delegation of Indians represent-ing a certain dissatisfied number of Sacs and Foxes and Iowa tribes, who desire authority to remove to Indian Territory from their present reservation,

Indian Territory from their present reservation, which comprises 24,000 acres in Northern Kansas and Southern Nobraska. The Sacs and Foxes, occupying one-third of this area, number altogether only about 100 souls, and 200 lowas have possession of the remaining 16,000 acres. It was developed in today's conference that a large proportion of these Indians cultivate the soil, own houses and fruit trees and raise crops of various kinds; but the discontented speakers informed the Secretary that they believed the land in the Indian Territory was better, that the whites were now "too thick" in the vicinity of their present reservation, and they wanted to go south in order to get more breathing room.

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Secretary Schurz, in reply, informed them that they have already ample space in which to breathe freely; that it would be foolish for them to abundon their homes and other improvements, and that all they needed to become as presperous as their neighbors was to imitate their industry, send their children to the agency school, build lences and cultivate the soil. Their request was, therefore, refused. All the delugation wore citizens' clothing, except one young brave, who was strikingly attired in a combination costume of buckskin leggins, brown blanket, cloth vest and red calicoshirt, with ornaments of tin bracelets above his elbows and a necklace of blue beass and bears' claws and an esgle feather in his scalplock and a tomahawk in his hand. This worthy and a compatitot followed the rest of the delegation from the reservation without leave, and immediately upon their arrival called upon the President, who as promptly referred them to the Commissioner of Indian Atfairs. Commissioner Hayt has provided the whole party with tickets home, but informed them that the department would not defray any other expenses.

THIRD AVENUE RAILBOAD.

INTERNECINE WAR BETWEEN THE STOCKHOLD-FRS-A PROJECT TO OUST THE PRESENT DIRECTORS.

The stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, under the leadership of A. S. Webb, president of the New York College, have initiated proceedings that will result, it is believed, in the ousting of the entire the ousting of the entire present board of direction of the company as well as the working managers of the road itself. Since the retirement of Mr. Squires from the superintendency of the road some years ago a general running down of the road, it is claimed by the stockholders, bas taken place. Mr. Samuel L Phillips, who succeeded Mr. Squires, filled the duties of the presidency to the satisfaction of all concerned until the effect of the travel on the "i." road became obvious by the falling off in the recoipts. annum would be reduced to \$10,000 In reply he said that \$20,000 was his figure, and that when the company was prepared to dispense with his services he was prepared to retire, and early this year did so. The appointment of his successor, Mr. Lewis Lyon, is the bone of contention in the present dispute. The entire capital of the company is divided into 20'000 shares, of which Mr. Henry Hart owns 5,300, and, through this large proportion has been enabled to obtain the management of th

has been enabled to obtain the management of the road. It is now claimed that he has, through the control of one-quarter of the entire number of shares and by proxies obtained from the smaller shareholders, run the railroad in the interest of relatives, and the other shareholders intend to endeavor to defeat him at the coming annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors of the company, which takes place on Wednesday next.

A CHRULAH TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

General A. S. Webb, the executor of the Remsen estate, which holds 1,200 shares of the stock, heads the movement and has issued a circular to the stockholders, calling on them to turnish him proxies to elect the following gentlemen as directors, on the ground that "their election will insure in the future a satisfactory management of the affairs of the road:"—William Remsen, Robert G. Remsen, Alexander S. Webb, Thurlow Weed, M. G. Lane, Samuel Willets, Samuel Hall, Honry Hart, John Watson, William H. Falconer "and three others to be selected by William Remsen, not to include a relative or connection of Henry Hart."

The circular then sets forth:—

Since the resignation of Mr. Phillips the office of president of the Third Avenus Railroad has been filled by one

The circular then sots forth:

Since the resignation of Mr. Phillips the office of president of the Third Avenue Ratiroud has been filled by one who, by his own testimony, is of no pecuniary responsibility, and for twelve years previous to 1877 was without business or executive experience, and who was raised to the position he now occupies, solely by the influence of Henry Hart, who is not only the support of his family, but is also his creditor and the assignee of the satary he receives as president of this corporation.

Through the mismanagement which naturally results from the state of affairs now existing in the company, the dividends on the property must, in the end, depreciate, and an effort at once powerful and effective should be made to secure by an honest direction of the road, all the profits it yields and is capacite of yielding.

It is submitted that the Reactified to respect or confidence, for though five or six of the directors, forming a minority, are keenly alive to the best interests of the road and would do everything to turtner such interests, their efforts are rendered entiriety powerless through the action of the majority, a majority governed and controlled by Henry Hart.

In support of these charges the circular is accounted the control of the section by the control of the control o

of the majority, a majority governed and controlled by Henry Hart.

In support of these charges the circular is accompanied by affidavits, the first being by Mr. Lewis Lyons, the president of the company, and by marriage the nephew of Mr. Henry Hart, the largest stockholier and the vice president of the company. In supplementary proceedings before Justice Donohue in the Supreme Court Mr. Lyons swore as a judgment debtor that though he was president of the Third Avenue Railroad Company at a salary of \$8,000 per annum he owned no property or stock in the road and had assigned his salary to his uncle, Mr. Henry Hart, in payment of money borrowed of him at various times. On the strength of this affidavit and the fact that Mr. Charlos P. Sanford, the receiver appointed by the Court to take charge of Mr. Lyons' effects, found no assets on which to carry out the order of the Court, the stockholders claim that his election as President was void under the law which governs such corporations and which directs that the President of the corporation guest be a stockholder and one of the Board of Directors.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT.

must be a stockholder and one of the Board of Directors.

ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Sanford, when called on by a reporter of the Herald last night, said he had been unable to find any assets on which to act as receiver, and an opposing stockholder states that in order to prevent its sequestration by Mr. Sanford immediately on the latter's appointment Mr. Lyons hypothecated one share that he had to his uncle, Mr. Hart.

In addition to this a more formidable affidavit has been made by Mr. John S. Bacon, late timekeeper on the road. On these papers it is proposed to so organize the small stockholders prior to Wednesday's meeting that they will onst the present holders of office in the company and inaugurate an entirely new management.

The reporter called at the office of the company last night and saw Mr. Hart—the president, Mr. Lyons, being out of town, Mr. Hart refused to be interviewed and declined to say a word on the subject.

"You have got the circulars," said he "do with

ject.
"You have got the circulars," said he, "do with
them what you please. I have nothing to say in the
matter. Good night." RAILROAD DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1879.
At a special meeting in this city to-day of the stockholders of the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Ratiroad companies to elect disectors of the consolidated line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company, formed from the two, Louis and Pacific Company, formed from the two, proxies were held by Solon Humphreys, of New York; B. J. Lewis, of St. Louis, and J. Cheney, of Fort Wayne. The regular ticket for directors was elected, viz.:—Cyrus W. Field, New York; Benjamin W. Lawis, Jr., St. Louis; A. L. Hopkins, Toledo; Sidney Dillon, New York; James Cheney, Fort Wayne; Charles Ridgely, Springheld, Ill.; L. Lawber Welsh, Philadelphia; Jay Gould, New York; Henry H. Cook, New York; Russell Sage, New York; Solon Humphreys, New York; Russell Sage, New York; Solon Humphreys, New York; Goorge N. Dunlap, Chicago; James F. Jay, Detroit; Thomas E. Tutt, St. Louis; Julius S. Welsh, St. Louis. The directors will hold a meeting in New York Monday, November 10, to elect-officers.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

THREE COLLISIONS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—A LARGE NUMBER OF CARS
SMASHED AND CONSIDERABLE MERCHANDISE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7, 1879. Three bad wrecks occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night and this morning. One was at Kittanong Point, on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, where two freight trains collided and twenty

hanies, where two freight trains collided and twenty cars loaded with merchandise were smashed the fragments. A brakeman, named J. A. McDowell, was killed, and another brakeman, named J. C. Cook, was badly hurt.

The second wreck took place at Greensburg, about thirty-five miles from Pittsburg. Two freight engines were entirely demolished and a number of treight cars smashed. No one was killed, but several of the train men were injured.

The third wreck was near East Liberty, seven miles from Pittsburg. One freight train ran into the rear of another, smashing several cars, twisting the wheels of the engine and otherwise damaging it.

OFF THE TRACK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879. The three rear cars of the special New York ex press, which left this city, going south, at 7:45 clock this evening, jumped the track between New into the river. A number of passengers were injured, but none seriously. All of the injured persons were placed on board of the train, which lett about two hours later for New York. Trains both ways were detained two hours. Hamburg and Low Point, one of them being thrown

A HEROIC CONDUCTOR.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRACK, BELOW NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., Nov. 7-9:30 P. M. At a meeting of the passengers on train No. 8, from Aibany to New York, this evening, shortly P. M. to said train, the following was adopted:—
Resolved, That the prompt and herole action of Mr. George Parsons, conductor of said train, on the occasion of the accident, merits the grateful recognition and hearty thanks of all the passengers, the unburt as well as the wounded. In the rear car when it left the track, and then on its side in the river, his first action was to jump in the water, wounded and bleeding at the time, signal an approaching train, and then carry the lady passengers and others to the wall, where willing hards were ready to lift them to a place of safety. In this work he was notly aided by Brakeman James Welh and other duployes. The undersigned take pleasure in bearing testimony to the above effect.

Itsolved, That a copy of the above be given to the company and the press. pany and the press.

The above resolutions were signed by about sixty passengers who had witnessed the conductor's prompt and heroic action.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Owing to a dense fog prevailing at the time, a collision occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, yesterday, at Kingston, between a coal and a gravel train. When the engineer of the latter saw the end of the coal train he reversed his engine and both he and the fireman leaped for their lives. Both escaped with but slight bruises. The result of the collision was the wrecking of four coal cars and extensive damage to the locomotive of the gravel train. Western Railroad, yesterday, at Kingston, between a

ANTI-RENT CRUSADERS.

ORGANIZING THE IRISH AGITATION-RESIST-ANCE TO BACK BENTS AND EVICTIONS -THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE FORMED.

At last the auti-rent agitation, which, by the num-bers and fervid enthusiasm of the gatherings which assembled throughout the country to great Mr. Parnell, had given the idea that it was mount to ffect a rapid revolution in the system of landholding in Iveland, has assumed a definite and organized form. This was always integded, but concealed, and the impression was general that, with the coming of the winter and the cessation of outdoor demonstrating, the agitation would end, and if it reappeared in Parliament be quietly squelched by the derisive cheers and laughter of the English and Caledonian representatives. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues, however, have had a definite plan from the beginning, and it was very quietly inunched by the formation of the "Irish National Land League" in this city last week. The neeting was a private one. There were no people with titles at it-not even J. P.'s-and the known public characters present were Mr. Parnell himself, T. D. Sullivan, the Irish poet-journalist, and Mr. Michael Davitt. It was not intended there should be. The meeting meant business, and was only attended by those who meant to do business in the anti-rent crusade. These were farmers, had taken the bother of organizing the local demonstrations. Among them there were a few old hands-the men who did the actual work of the great amnesty agitation which sent O'Donovan Rossa and his friends out of English prisons to become free American citizens. The truest and best associates of another American citizen, John Nolan, who was the head and front of the whole amnesty crusade, were there to give their experience to Mr. Parnell; and even a Dublin priost—an extraordinary thing in Irish politics ever since Cardinal Paul Cullen took his seat in the archiepiscopal throne of the Irish capital—put in an appearance and joined the new movement. He will be followed by other Dublin priests, and this, the only Catholic diocese in Ireland hitherto officially outside the movement, will be made purt and parcel of it. When the fifty gentlemen who composed the nucleus of the organization met they did not meet for speech—making and there was none. It was about one of the most practical gatherings which has yet taken place in Irish politics. There was talk about every county in Ireland, its capabilities for agitation, its ability to supply financial support, the character of its landlords, in chances of eviction, the means of meeting them, the methods of organization, &c. Each member of the private convention, in fact, gave a detailed account of the condition of his ceunty, and on the information thus gained the general basis of the organization was formed.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HOPES TO EFFECT. who was the head and front of the whole amnesty

vention, in fact, gave a detailed account of the condition of his ceunty, and on the information thus gained the general basis of the organization was formed.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HOPES TO EFFECT.

Its objects are already stated—resistance to rack rents, to evictions and a determination to establish a peasant proprietary throughout the land. How all this is to be effected does not appear on the surface, but the means are already being prepared and will reveal themselves gradually to the great British mind. The founders of the "irish National Land League" start with the conviction that their work must be one of patient labor for years; they must resist, as far as they can, the hitherto unapposed course of English law in Ireland in clearing the land of its occupiers. They have to enlighten the Irish mind as well as the English mind on the process by which it is proposed to clear the land-lords from out the land. It is not to be so easily done as the banishment of the smakes by St. Patrick. And they have to preserve order throughout the country meanwhile. For these purposes one central organization is to be formed, of which Mr. Parnell has, already been elected president. Exanching from this are to be formed thirty-two county organizations, whose ramifications are to extend even to the baronies and the town lands. They will conduct the warfare in the counties and watch the conduct of landlords, report upon rack-renting, and, in case of threatened eviction, support the threatened tenant in resisting and harrying the landlords by every process short of violence. During the recess meetings will be conducted. Every attempt at landlord wrong will be the signal for a public demonstration, and thus it will be attempted to keep up the pressure of public opinion. Another form of doing it will be the lection by the tenants of men of their class and anti-handlord opinions to the roprosontative positions in the counties, and thus counteracting the public influence of the landlords. Tenants will be supported in refusing to pay unj

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1879. RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain S. Ledyard Pheips, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has written to President Hayes from the Hot Springs of Arkansas that, on account of continued ill health, he tenders his resignation as a member of the Board, to take effect December 1. The department, it is understood, has accepted the resignation, and has so notified Captain Phelps. The tender of the resignation is stated to have been entirely volnutary. Six or eight competitors for the successorship are already in the field.

AN EFFORT TO SWINDLE THE PENSIONERS-AN OLD WOMAN'S LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONER AND HIS REPLY.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day received a letter from an aged female pensioner which, omit-ting the names, read as follows:-DEAR SIR-I wish to know if Mr.

DEAR SIR—I wish to know it air. —— has any right to any pay. He says he got the arrears of pensions bill through Congress. I thought it took two thirds of the members to pass a law. He wrote to me before I got my check to know how much I would give. I told the man that filed my papers to put me down for \$25. I would like to know if he is trying to swindle me, an old woman seventy-five years of ago, or shall I give it to him. I enclose the papers he sent me.

The "papers" referred to are copies of printed out the country by certain persons in Washington, with the purpose of duping the ignorant by pretensions to influence, or with pleas of requi alleged services. Commissioner Bentley, with a view to further exposing the disreputable schemers, furnishes for publication his reply to the above let ter. He writes :-

DEAR MADAM-In answer to your letter of the DEAR MADAM—In answer to your letter of the or inst. you are informed that neither Mr. — nor any other person has any right to demand pay of you for any efforts they may have put forth to secure the passage of the law granting arrears. From the napers which you enclosed, and which with your consent I will retain, it appears that Mr. — is trying to levy a tax, for his private use, upon your credulity and generosity. Respectfully yours, J. A. BENTLEY, Commissioner of Pensions.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1879.

Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:-Alta. 574 Leopard

Argenta. 1 Lady Washington

Bucher 4 Mexican.

Best & Belcher 21 Martin White... Manmoth.

McClinton. 1

May Belle.

Northern Belle.

Noonday.

North Belle Isle.

Navajo
Ophir
Overman
Potosi
Raymond & Ely.
Roal del Monte....